A GOOD INVESTMENT—Judging by the crowd of people that have visited KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway the past week, we are forced to the conclusion that they prefer one of his elegant Hats to four deliar of broken bank money, and therefore rather get rid of their uncurrent money by this more satisfactory and very sensible exchange, fastful that their bills will become worthless it kept in their possession. A KNOX HAT is decidedly a good investment.

Ladies returning from the country can get GAITER Bloom from 12; to 20; Sippers, Tyes and Buskins from 6; to

Boots from 12/ to 20/; Slippers. Tyes and Buskins from 6/ to 12/ per pair; Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes with India Rubber Boots and Shoes (Guodyene's Patent). The

very best kinds manufactured, at J. B. Muller & Co.'s No. 387 Canal-st. ARE YOU A HOUSEKEEPER !- Read DAILEY & Co's advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper. They have the largest stock in their line in America. Their prices are much below the current rates.

FINE CUTLERY .- The undersigned call the attention of those in went of the above to their assortment-among which will be found some of the most beautiful and fare specimets ever imported.

Store only at No. 7 Aster House.

DO YOU WANT GAS FIXTURES !- Read DAILEY

Assignee's Sale.—Carpeting, Oilcloths,

HAIR DYE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!-CRISTA-Dono, No. 6 Actor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hars Dvr in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scales beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

WATSON'S \$10 SEWING MACHINES VERSUS

In Circuit Court United States, New-York.

Before Nelson, U. S. Circuit Judge, Sept. 16, 1837,

George H. Wooster,
Let I Wooster,
Let I W. Gregory
A motion for hymerton having been made at Chambers on
the 3d day of August last past, to restrain the defendants from
the violation of two certain patents awared by the compainants
—the first one granted to Morey & Johnson, Feb. 9, 1849, rejusced June 27, 1884, and the second one granted to lease M.
Singer, May 30, 1854, and the defendants not being ready to Singer, May 30, 1854, and the defendants not being ready to meet the motion, and an injunction having been ordered until the hearing of the motion at this term and this complishment having now brought on the motion for injunction upon both of said patients, and the said motion having been argued by Amtrose L. Jerdan and Charles M. Keller for the complianants, and James T. Brady and Edward N. Dickerson for the defendents, and the Courts having considered the same, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed that the temporary injunction, granted on the 3d day of August, be desolved, and that the motion for injunction now made be and the same is hereby decreed, with costs. Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.

A CONY. KENNIN E. WHITE, Clerk.

A Copy: Kennith E. White, Clerk.

John W. Pemson, Sol.

The \$10 Sewing Machines

Now of sele

At the Office, No. 449 Broadway, New York.

Watson, Wooster & Co.

you to read DAILLY & Co.'s Advertisement in the Dry Goods

c. lumn of this paper.

The prices at which these gentlemen offer their wares astonish every one.

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who want a Sawing Machine of universal utility—one that will see the lightest fabrics and the heaviest fabrics better than any other—the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation mae, or any use whatever—a maceine that don't get out of order and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a year—can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. Sieger & Co., No. 436 Breadway, N. V.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND CINTMENT - BE

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS (New Styles).—
Just received, a large invoice. Also, Fixtures for Library,
Billiard and Dining Rooms; CANDELSTICKS, CANDELSTRAS,
CLOCKS, Pure White RAPE SEED OIL. For sale by
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATRIT SALEMANDER SAFE,
Secured by the celebrated Belle Leck.
WARRANTED FARE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by
No. 40 Muttay st., New-York.

living.
Principal Office, Brandreth Building. Sold also at No. 296
Bowery, No. 244 Hudson at., No. 52 Division at., and by Cushman, Broadway, corner of 22d-at. Price 25 cents a box.

SEWING MACHINES.—Three new first-class

NEW STYLES FALL CARPETING AT REDUCED Prints - Royal Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, Ingrain and Venetian Stair Corpeting, Oil Cloths (8 yards wide) Floor Druggets (4 yards wide), Russ, Mats, &c., at J. Hyart's Car-pet Ware: coms, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

Cffice of No. 23 Maiden-lane, and been removed to No. 2 Versey st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder braces, Sile Plastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied, Private application rooms for Ladies. A competent female in attendance.

WIGS - HAIR DYE - WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only harmless and re-iable hair dye known—no blisters—no fits—no burning off the hair, the result of using the many base initiations. Avoid all others as you would escape ridicule—BATCHELON'S Wigs and Toupens surpass all. BATCHELON'S Hair Dye and Wig Factory, No. 288 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from nopleasant taste, and three times the arrenges of the Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Med A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Med als have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer. Thomas J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

## New York Daily Tribane

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to men-tion tae name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

There was an attempt at a rain-storm at the beginning of this week, but a little drizzle and a good deal of cloud and feg were all that was realized in this quarter. North of us, we believe there was a smart shower on Monday morning. After a couple of bright days, we had the beginning of a regular Equinoctial yesterday morning; but it cleared off about noon, and was warm and bright for the rest of the day. In the evening, we had a smart shower, which may bring our Equinoctial back again, though we think it will not. Meantime, here has been no frost in any part of the country for the last ten days, and the Indian Corn has come rapidly forward. We have heard of it as out of danger as high as the middle of Wiscoasia. One

week more without frost is all we can reasonably

sk for.

The fears which have been entertained concernug the fate of the steamship Central America have proved well-founded. By a dispatch from Charleston we learn that she foundered on the 12th inst. But 60 out of 525 passengers were saved. No mention is made of the \$1,600,000 in specie which she had on board, but it must have gone to the bottom. The names of the saved are not given. To those who have friends on board, this disaster is, as such disasters always are, a terrible blow. In Wall street, the loss of so large an amount of specie at the present financial crisis may produce most serious effects.

Every day presents fresh evidence that the nature and seriousness of the present commercial crisis are utterly misapprehended and underrated throughout the Country, and especially by those seeking employment. Hundreds are still trooping to the scaports in quest of situations as teachers.

when it is notorious here that not only is there no demand for their services, but that thousands who are now employed in like capacities must be thrown cut of work-and very probably of bread, toc-within a few weeks. By the first or middle of next December, we shall have at least One Hundred Thousand persons out of employment and pearly out of means in this City. Already, our ship-yards are nearly idle, our founderies are but half working, and our great clothing stores are doing very little. Women have recently come hither from places three hundred miles away in quest of work from those stores, only to be turned off with none and compelled to beg their way home again. Hardly, since 1837, has so gloomy a prospect for Winter lowered upon the Laboring Classes in our City. As yet, the humbler classes have scarcely felt the pressure; but their turn must come. Places have looked for servant girls for some time past; soon, servant-girls will look earnestly for places, and be very glad to find them. Soup houses for hungry laborers who can find no labor will be wanted here before January.

We state these ungracious truths in order that, the evil day being foreseen, it may be measurably obviated. We entreat the intelligent and benevolent on all sides to warn the poor against coming to this or any other commercial city in quest of work before March next. Better work till Spring for their board in the Country than to trust their luck in a great City. If laborers flock hither as usual when farm work is over in the adjacent country, threefourths of them will eat up their Summer savings and be virtual paupers by midwinter. Let them be entreated to stay away, and let artists, performers, and those who hope to live by teaching languages, do likewise. Better rugged labor and rude fare in some rural neighborhood than the chances of one who dreps into a great city just when its people are generally intent on retrenching their expenditures to meet the exigencies of hard times. We do not hear so much complaint as formerly

of the difficulty of procuring "help," male or fe male, in the rural districts, especially in the West; but it may be that there are sections in which labor is yet in demand. If so, we urge its forehanded people to club together and send some one hither in quest of a supply. Do not come directly, unless your necessity is urgent; but send an agent down in November or December, prepared to make contracts by the month or year and to pay the passage of those he hires, and he may hire to your full satisfaction, and at very moderate prices. Do not look for perfection in an overstocked labor market, for the very best hands, male or female, are seldem out of work; but a capable agent who spends a week here as Winter sets in may find stout, willing men, women, boys and girls, who will gladly accept good places in the Country. What they do not know as to doing work in the country, they will be ready to learn. Do not let them waste their time and energies here if you have work for them; do not expect benevolent people here to send them to you as an act of charity, since they might just as well attempt to bale out the ocean. Every one sent off in this way would bring ten bither in the hope of being sent off in like manner. Help them to places to earn their living usefully if you can, and in so doing help your section, your neighbors and yourselves.

We are happy to learn, as we do from that organ of authority, The New-York Observer, that the late Ress and Netherland Convention in Richmond, Va., beside the immense amount of most important canonical labor which it accomplished, also, by its very presence, awoke a deep religious feeling throughout the city. For this information we are indebted to the Rev. Charles H. Read, formerly of New-York. That gentleman has written a short but pregnant epistle to The Observer, in which he sets forth the wonderful influence exerted by the gathering together of so many mac-selling ministers and woman-whipping deacons. If these accounts are true-and Heaven forbid that we should question the veracity of the Rev. Charles H. Read !then Richmond is now the scene of miracles hardly second to those of apostolical days, when Paul sent ack the well known fagitive. The blood of Netherland's two "boys," which the Descon-Colonel carried to Richmond upon the skirts of his garment, must have possessed a certain subtle but saving odor of sanctity, like the oils, balsams and waters which were in such repute among the devotees of the olden time. Certain it is that immediately upon the arrival of Ross (formerly owner of the boy") with Netherland in Richmond, the very atmosphere became filled with religious influences. Nebody could escape them. An ungodly traveler, Mr. Read tells us, stopping at a hotel, was deeply impressed, and " having sought an interview with "me,. has gone on his way rejoicing." Thus it will be seen that while this Convention was repairing the Presbyterian plat form, and making it nest, comfortable and commodious, Providence was also leading a great many people to accend it. Indeed, we did think so from the generally jubilant, not to say triumphant tone of Mr. Read's letter. He tells us that he went home to Richmond from "his Summer rustication" to attend the Convention, intending upon its adjournment to return to his bewer of ease, but such has been its blessed effect, he now thinks he shall not go back to the country at all. We began to be sorry that we had ever spoken dubiously of that Convention. We began to feel that if it did make some little mistakes in such trifling matters as buying and selling men and women, or separating husband from wife, or withholding his hire from the laborer, that after all it might be a very useful body. Wishing to know, however, the precise amount of its benefits to the people of Richmond, we examined Mr. Read's letter particularly, in order to find out the number of brands placked from the burning. Conceive our astonishment, mortification and disappointment, when we found that number to be-three! Three brands. That is all Mr. Read claims. And of these one was a traveling brand, and has gone on his way rejoicing, leaving just two in Richmond. Really, if Mr. Read wanted to puff the Convention effectually, he should have stuck to an indefinite magnificence of statement, and not have meddled with tell-tale

But let us do Mr. Read and his Convention justice. If we understand his letter, the three converts are white folks, and the number does not include the sanctified and regenerated "colored people," as Mr. Read gently calls them. After giving a particular account of the three white converts. which he does with some circumstantiality, he umps the duskier brethren as follows: "The colored people have attended all the preaching eervices in large numbers, and have seemed to be bearing the Gospel as for their lives. The impression among them was such on Sabbath day that bretbren were called out of Convention, on subsequent days, to preach to them." Now this is gathering of pious men-pastors and laymen-D. D.'s, S. T. D.'s and deacons-who met expressly for the purpose of lending the sanction of Christianity to a system which keeps over three millions of black men in chains. They met to prop up Slavery by declaring it to be of God, and whoever says they met for any other purpose is either a fool or a falsifier. To accomplish this, the delegates exerted all the learning and eloquence at their command. What follows? Why, the negroes are at once exceedingly impressed with the beauty of the religion which sanctions their bondage and their floggings, and embrace it in droves No wonder Mr. Read boasts of the power of the

We have already dared to think what a wicked place Richmond must be, when, upon the conversion of two white citizens, the Rev. Mr. Read thinks it necessary to write a special letter to The Observer announcing the important fact. We are afraid that Mr. Read has heretofore found white converts rather scarce, and, indeed, they do not appear to be as plenty as blackberries even now. The celored people seem to monopolize most of the religion of the city. Ministers have been so fully engaged in making the slaves piously docile and Christianly contented, that they have had no time to attend to the masters. Therefore, there is a very wide field for the labors of such men as Mr. Read. We know, to be sure, that religion is not so necessary in a master as in a negro, who generally needs all the consolation he can get. We know that there are objections to having the marters too religious. Vital piety of the strangest kind might lighten the blow and relax discipline, and thus be decidedly "incendiary." We repudiste this reasoning. We point proudly to Deacon Netherland. We suppose he is about the most pious man in all Tennessee, and does he spare the rod and spoil the slave? On the contrary, he is a beautiful and exemplary flogger, with talents for the business worthy of Red River. Let Mr. Read. therefore, take the white folks in hand. Let him wrestle with Gov. Wise, with Roger Pryor, and with "---," the man of mystery, who threat-ened to shoot Roger Pryor! And when he has converted these three, let him write another letter to The Observer.

We observe that some of our cotemporaries call attention to the fact that the deposits in our city banks have declined simultaneously with the loans, whereat they conclude that the decline of the deposits was caused by the reduction of loans. and that the mercantile community has been distressed without making the banks any stronger. The fact is certainly exactly the other way. It is not the refusal of loans that has caused the diminution of deposits, but the diminution of the deposits which has caused the contraction of loans. All that our city banks lend beyond their capital is lent out of their deposits. Their circulation never amounts to so much by two or three millions or more as the specie reserve they keep on hand. Whether their loans can be increased or diminished, or kept as they are, depends therefore entirely on the state of their deposit account. Now on what does this state of that deposit account depend? The extent of the mercantile transactions going on, of which this City is the center, and the amount of each needed here to conduct those transactions, is the main circumstance which determines the amount of the deposits in bank; and this is the reason why the deposits in our banks are so muchgreater than in the banks of any other city in the Union. A secondary circumstance which inflaences the amount of the deposits, is, whether our merchants are paying out faster than they receive or are receiving faster than they pay out. Hence it always happens that in proportion as money is

easy the deposits in the banks increase. Now, the very first effect of a pinch in the money market, is to lead to a general drawing lown of the deposits. Each merchant, before borrowing, especially at extra interest, uses the amount standing idle to his credit. Of course, only a small part of the deposits in our New-York banks can ever be drawn out in this way, because enough must always remain there-they being the depositories of the cash of the city-to meet the necessities of daily transactions. But, although the amount thus drawn out is limited, it is at once felt by the banks. They can no longer continue their loans at the old figure. The money that comes in is needed to meet the demands of depositors, and of course it cannot be lent out again. Hence, the late contraction of our banks is not a thing for which the Directors can be praised or blamed. It was not a matter of deliberation or choice on their part; it was a thing of pure and inevitable necessity. The same money which they paid back to their depositors they could not, at the same time, lend out to their customers. The limit to which the deposits can be reduced by drawing out mency lying idle, is soon reached; but as the pressure continues, a new cause sets in to diminish the loaning power of the banks. Pressure contracts business. The fall of prices diminishes the mount of cash needed to buy and sell the same articles. At the present prices of stocks, for instance, the Stock Exchange needs a much less amount of cash to buy and sell the same number of shares than was needed a month ago. But, as the amount of cash needed for the daily transactions of the city diminishes, the total amount on deposit, which is but another name for the same thing, will also diminish; and hence a new decline in the power of banks to make loans. It is in vain to call upon the banks under such cir cumstances to keep up their loans to the former amount, and still vainer to ask for an increase. It is an impossibility in the nature of things. Except their capital, the banks have no money of their own to lend; nor is it possible for them to make loans till somebody else puts money into their hands; nor will any put that money into their bands till an extension of the circle of business and he necessity of daily transactions calls for such a

But at present the tendency is, both by fall of prices and greater caution, to contraction rather than expansion. This process is likely to go on for seme time. The decline for instance in the price of grain will in all probability overbalance the increased quantity, so that the whole may be moved with a less amount of money than was needed last year with a smaller crop. We therefore conclude that the amount of deposits in the banks is more likely to decrease than to increase. and of course that the banks will be more likely to diminish than to increase their loans. That diminution, however, may be expected, now that the first inch is over, to take place very gradually. Anyhing like a continuance in equal ratio of the con raction of the last few weeks is not to be anticipated; and, though such a diminution should ocour, jet as the scramble for money diminishes with the market may be expected to grow easier at the very time that bank loans are diminishing.

The Rev. G. W. BROWNLOW, a member of the Church militant, a local preacher in connection with the Methodist Church South," editor of The Knorrille Whig, and stump erator for Slavery, Know-Nothingism and other seedy humbugs, has written a letter to The N. Y. Times in vindication of his friend and brother, Col. Netherland of Rogersville, Tenn., whom he pronounces all right in the matter of the flogging of his "boy," already narrated. The Reverend bully makes very short work of the testimony on which a very general judgment has been rendered against Col. Netherland aforesaid. His assumption is simply that the Rev. Mr. Sawyer lies in his account of the matter-but what possible motive Mr. S. could have had for misrepreenting the facts, he does not even intimate. He cces on to justify the burning alive of a negro in efferson County. Tenn, some time since--said segro having been guilty of rape and murder-and to insist that he would not have been content with burning him alive, but would have torn his flesh with red-bot pincers as a preliminary satisfaction. He proceeds to state that he is about to lecture through the Southern cities in defense of Slavery,

and that

"In the Spring, I purpose visiting the New-England States, and repeating the same tectures. In other words, I propose to go among you as a Southern mirrionary, to enlighten your benighted Free-Soil population upon the subject of Slavery. I look upon the cities and towns of the New-England States and of the North-Western States, as opening a wider and more inviting field, at this time, for faithful missionary labors than Hindostan, Slam, Ceylon, China or Western Africa: In addition to your wicked and rebellious course upon the Slavery question, you have foresken the true God and the Christian religion, and gone off after Spiritonalism, Fanny Wrighttsm, Fourierism, Mormonism. Aboutionism, Devillam, and the hundred-andone risms so apontaneously produced by New-England coll?

"I hope, gentlemen, you will do me the favor to publish this hastily written letter, and your Biack Republican associates the kindness to let them know I am coming. They may wish to muster up one of your Beechers or Parkers to reply to me. I will divide time with any one of your pious Freedom-shriekers. Respectfully, &c. W. G. BROWNLOW.

"Sept. 12, 1857. Editor of The Knozrille Whig."

—It would certainly have seemed more courage—

-It would certainly have seemed more courageous and manly on the part of the Reverend bruiser if he had proposed that some representative of Northern Anti-Slavery sentiment should accompany him and discuss the topics of his selection throughout the Southern as well as the Northern portion of his lecturing tour. Let Mr. Brownlow invite those whom he would convert to send a champion to canvass the South as well as the North with him, under guaranties of reciprocal protection, and he shall have discussion to his heart's content. Dare he, dare the South, propose such a

But, even though the South should shut her ears and run, we hope the Reverend Mr. Brownlow will extend his proposed lecturing tour through the Northern Cities, and will not back out of his challenge. We trust, however, that no Beecher or Parker will be chosen to present the Northern view in opposition to the pincers-loving parson. We want a disputant on our side who is acquainted with the South as well as the North, with the condition of slaves as well as that of free negroes, and who knows whether emancipated slaves who come North do or do not necessarily become thieves or paupers. And, happily, we have such a man smong us, to whom the North may confidently commit its faith and honor in the controversy proposed by Brownlow. The name of this champion of Free Labor is Frederick Douglass.

It would not be amiss if some clever, concientious and pains taking man would defor the crime of New-York what the Brothers Mayhew bave done for the crime of London, and show it to us as it is, statistically, morally, philosophically and historically. As matters now stand, the revelations of the newspapers are merely fragmentary, and give us the effect rather than the cause. Our figures are guese-work. We know how many convictions there have been in the lower Courts, but we are all abroad when we attempt to cipher how many convictions there will be. There has been a rough estimate of the number of grog-shops in this city, but how many sober men know anything of the sweltering squalidity of these dens? To how many intelligent and pitying eyes have been revealed the degradation of garrets and of cellarsthe bived hellishness of the low tenant housesthe indignities of woman, the torture of children the swift progress of boyhood into rotten, not ripened, brutality ! Where is there a fair and intelligent effort making, in any quarter, at least upon any extended scale, to render employment certain and equitably remunerative! Has it come to this, that we must read reports of murder, suicide, in fanticide, child-desertion, stabbing, burglary, riot, and highway robbery, not, of course, without emotion and regret, but as if these things were inevitable? Can no steps be taken to remedy what every honest man regrets, and every sisterly woman

weeps over? What we want most is information, graphically and yet gravely conveyed. There is sympathy enough, and moral strength enough, and benevolent pirit enough in this city, to do a great deal toward the regeneration of our population, if we could only bring our reformatory forces to bear. But we are wonted to sip. We are callous to crime. It has kept up its saturnalia unchecked, howling and hissng and hooting in our ears, until we have grown occustomed to the mad and mowing discords. Men believe, and we are sorry to say have always be lieved, that they must have not only the poor al ways with them, but also the shameless, the stolid, and the sinful. Those who dwell in broad avenues. within marble walls, and under the shelter of lofty roofs, take it for granted that there must be narrow and neisome alleys, crowded with all that pains the eye, the ear, and the nostrils -full of lost men and shameless women and hopeless children. with hunger and nakedness and filth. Too generally, these who are favored of fortune (or think that they are) know only by report of the fate of their ess prosperous brothers and sisters. The gutter ever sends up its effluvia to disturb their nice nobility. The coarse oath seldom falls upon their ears polite. The fluttering tatterdemalion of either sex rarely crosses their path, to strike terror into their complacent eyes. They think of charity when the hired canvasser calls, or when the plate is pleadingly thrust over the pew door. They give-certainly, they give-we all know that they rive. Alas! the business of building up this world, and of regenerating its inhabitants, by the interposition of gold and silver, has not always proved solvent one.

There is nothing like a little ocular demonstration. There is nothing like a stroll through the Five Points, and similar localities, to show one how low men tumble into the pitfall of sensuality and slothfulness. The sensible man who walks about New-York in other than the fashionable thoroughfares, and keeps his eyes wide open, will come to be a very tolerable philanthropist. May we be permitted to refer to a scene which was witneesed by many last Sunday evening? Near one of the East River slips, and standing upon a door-Journeymen, clerks, scamstresses, musicians, &c., really miraculous, and shows the astonishing power | diminution of the extent of daily transactions, the | step, a man had andertaken to lecture upon the

subject of Temperance. He was bearding the Beast in his den. Three or four doors below him, the keeper of a grog-shop, in spite of the law, and casting defiance at the sovereign authority of the people of the State of New-York, had taken down one shutter and opened half a door, and was dispensing his variously colored fluids by gas-light. Suddenly, a deputation from this shop approached the little side-walk meeting, which, up to that time, had been peaceable. Swaggering rowdies, with faces to which New-York brandy and other liquids of the purest city vintages had given the color of mahegany, urged on a half-grown boy, pale with early vices, and who had evidently graduated in the highest Dead-Rabbit seminaries -- a most precocious student of shame, and exceedingly cunning, even in his tender years, of his own overthrow. This poor boy, encouraged by his companiens, pushed his way through the press, and, taking his stand by the speaker, requested him, with a hideous oath, to "dry up." He moreover, with other unrecordable eaths, declared that he had listened to enough of that "gassing." He then declared, with additional oathe, that he intended to address the meeting. He was vehemently cheered by his ruby-visaged friends in the crowd. The lecturer begged him to be silent, but received only abuse and blasphemy in return. There was every reason to think that this philanthropist, who had gone into the by-ways to preach, would be lynched upon the spot, when a member of the new Police appeared and expressed his opinion that those "who didn't want to listen had better move on." He also declared himself to be under a decided impression that he should be " of liged to invite that boy to take a walk with him." This silenced the wretched youngster, who had been for some time growing rather uneasy, and he slunk away, followed by his companions, and went directly to the corner grocery for his wages.

Now, there can be not a doubt of the place where this boy will bring up. If Sing Sing does not get him, another prison will. Or, if these miss him, it will be the gallows, or some accident that will chest them. He will do a little in the river-thieving line; he will indulge in an occasional riot in the Sixth Ward; in time, he may become a scientific cracksman, and he may be knocked on the head or shot through the heart in a porter-house brawl. He has been in this world sixteen years, perhaps, and this is his fair outlook and imposing prospect. There are thousands like him in New York, who never saw the inside of a school-room, who never crossed the threshold of a church, and who, while lawyers fight and judges drone about the constitutionality of an excise law and a Sunday law, are throwing away all hope of an honest manhood or of an honorable death. And this is but one scene of the panorama of vice and ruin. He who would witress others still more frightful may do so without much expenditure of time and pains.

Gen. William Walker supposes he is on the eve of a fresh invasion of Nicaragua, and has telegraphed his confederates to join him at a designated Southern port. He gives out that he is amply supplied with men, money and munitions, and has assurances of the connivance of the Federal Administration. If there are any fools not yet used up who want to luxuriate on unsavory mule steaks and horse carrion, and lie for weeks with a shattered ankle unatterded and unfed in a swampy chapparal, now is their chance. Don't all speak at once!

Walker is out in a new manifesto, purporting to prove that he did not purpose the establishment of Slavery in Nicaragua until observation and study convinced him that "the peculiar institution" was needed to develop the resources of that country Unluckily for him, however, all the arguments he adduces in favor of Slavery in Nicaragua are based on alleged facts in the history of Hayti, Jamsica, &c., which were just as well known to him and as conclusive five years since as they are now. But Walker wants money from the South and dupes from the North, and will probably secure

A report having prevailed that Mr. Andrew Jackson, jr., did deliver that box to Councilman Van Tise, and afterward got it back again under pretense of wishing personally to hand it to the Mayor, Mr. Jackson has written to a newspaper to say that they are not very particular at the City-Hall about telling the exact truth, a fact which may be new to him, but is by no manner of means new to us. He denies most emphatically that he ever legally delivered the box to Mr. Van Tine. He merely lent it to him to show to his relations, under a promise to return it on Monday morning. which promise, to our great astonishment, was kept. He says that Van Tine agreed to publish a refutation of this rumor, which promise, not at all to our astonishment, he has not kept. So the wrath of Wilson, the cast iron sweat into which he permitted himself to get, the naughty oaths which he uttered, and his danger of "bursting a wessel," were quite unnecessary. We presume, and it is a relief to presume, that he will now give up his notion of bringing an action of replevin for the bex. We thing it would be a good deal more sensible to get the opinion of some court as to the feasibility of xecuting the bex item of Gen. Jackson's Will. We think it would, for various reasons, be declared

The Slave Democracy of Ohio would seem to be aboring under a concern of mind with regard to smalgamation, which we trust will not be without some practical results. Here is an extract from the recent Address of their State Committee:

The Committee believe that upon the success of the Committee derived that upon the accessor, the Democratic party the preservation of our race pure and intest in Onio mainly depends. They proclaim, once and for all, their unafterable conviction in the gradation of races. The white race of people in the United States, like the ancient Romans and the the Chited States, like the ancient Romans and the English, the offspring of the most intellectual, energetic, persevering and warlike varieties of the Caucasian people, is believed to be the highest type of man yet developed on the globe. The crafty and savege tribes of this continent withered at its near approach. ege tribes of this confident will be a considered by proach, by reason of some mysterious agency nover explained, but rever by any barbarians long withstood. It supplanted the French in all their vast possessions below the Great Lakes. It sjected the former occurs above of the Galf. below the Great Lakes. It ejected the only of the Galf of Mexico. It appropriated the coast of the Pacific from the thirty-second to the forty-ninth degree of north latitude. It has reduced to its dominion all the intermediate territory between the first early settlements at Piymouth, and on the banks of James River, which distant receives where the waters of the Oregon ments at Plymouth, and on the balks of James River, and the distant regions where the waters of the Oregon ningle with the sas; and beating back, all over the continent, the morgrel descendants of the degenerate Speniard, the Indian and the negro, it marches on the broad path of empire, reaching from shore to shore of both oceans, with thundering tread. To keep this great superior race unmixed with the African in Ohio, an investive duty you were to manking at large, as s an imperative duty you owe to mankind at large, as well as to jourselves and your immediate descend-

-Men are not apt to admonish and warn each ther against any but besetting sins. If the Democrats of Oblo are in earnest in their avowed anxely to "keep this great superior race unmixed with the African," we heartily wish them success in the effort. Let us boy's that the self dariel

involved will be cheerfully borne in view of the magnitude and importance of the end contemplated

On one point, the Press seems for once to be unanimous—that the State Ticket made up lest week at Syracuse was nominated to be beaten Thus The Courier and Enquirer, whose intelligent correspondent "Sentinel" was on the ground throughout, says:

"The list of nominees, with the single exception of the candidate for the Court of Appeals, Judge Deals, appears to have been prepared with the special intent of courting defeat."

So the correspondent of The Times writes:

"The nominations, with the exception of Judge of the Court of Appeals, were made with more unanimity than usual in any Convention. The supposition that the ticket could not succeed was very general. Aspirations for place were in ratio to the supposed charges of success." posed chances of success.

So the correspondent of The Herald, whose sym. pathies are all with the party in whose name this ticket is presented, says:

"There was no struggle, because the thing was all arranged beforehand, and, as nobody imagined the ticket could be elected, there was not a very great real for the empty honor of figuring upon it."

That point appears to be settled.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE N. Y. STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY-IMPORTANT AC. TION OF THE COMMITTEE. -At a meeting of the Rr. ecutive Committee of the New-York State Temper. ance Society, held on the 8th inst., after a fall discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously

sion, the following resolutions were unusually adopted:

Resolved, That, as authorized by the State Temperance factely at its last semi-annual meeting, and in accordance with the urgent request of numerous friends of Prohibition introgation out the State, and the expressed wishes of the friends of Prohibition assembled in County Conventions in various parts of the State, we will call a Convention of the friends of Prohibition of the State, to meet in the City of Rochester on the 36th of September, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of securing the siection of men at the approaching State election who are in favor of the enactment and sufforcement of a Prohibitory Liquer Law, Resolved, That the friends of Prohibition, pure and immediate, in each county, be requested to send delegates to the Convention, without regard to party, equal in number to two from each Assembly District in such county, and that the Delegates so chosen be well authenticated as in favor of the object for which the Convention is called.

By order of the Committee.

E. WATSON, Rec. See's.

-We print the above as requested, but would be understood as regarding the call as instigated by adversaries of the Temperance cause, who seek to draw off a few thousand votes from the Republicans in order to improve the doleful chances of the Slave Democracy. If the Republicans of any County or District see fit to nominate Prohibitionists, very good; but distinctive Prohibition candidates are sure not only to be defeated but to prejudice the cause they would seem to serve. The cause of Temperance cannot in this way be prometed. In view of the well known judgment of our Court of Appeals, it is not possible to elect a Prehibitory Legislature in opposition to the candidates of the several political parties, but it is poss ble to attempt it and thus squander a few thousands of mainly Republican votes-and this is what the wire-workers behind the curtain are after. We sannot help them.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

The Banks are sending in Government stocks for redemption at the rate of \$50,000 per day, showing the continuance of the pressure. The Treasury return for this week will show a heavy reduction of the surplus.

Purser Harris is to be appointed Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Collector Schell returns to morrow. The Secretary of the Tressury adheres to the construction of the tariff which reduces the duties on woolen plaids, &c., to 19 per cent.

Mr. Schell will make no more dismissals until after the election.

Ger. Cass assured an anxious diplomatic caudidate to-day, that the fogies in office would stay there until December.

there until December.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.
The President has signed the proclamation for the sale of about two million and a half of acres of public lands in California, and upward of 450,000 acres in Missouri and in the unlocated tracts in the Sioux Half-breed Reservation on Lake Pepin, Minnesota. The sales in California will take place in May and in Missouri and Minnesota in March next.

Dispatches have been received from Commissioner Parker relative to the alleged implication of Consul Keenan in the British hostilities at Cauton. The latter vindicates himself by saying that he went thitter in the discharge of his official duties, and instead of carrying the American flag at the head of the forces he merely dispossessed a seaman of the sloop Levant of the flag, which the sailor had wrapped around himself.

The Administration has not yet the head of merely dispossessed as the search from Lord.

relf.
The Administration has not yet heard from Lord The Administration has not yet heard from Lord Clarendon in reply to General Cass's letter informing the British Government of our declination at present to renew negotiations concerning Central America, but this silence is not attributed to any but correct metives on the part of Britain, and it is anticipated by our Government that the questions at issue will be quietly and satisfactorily adjusted by the respective parties.

There is reason to believe that the Nicaraguan Miaister will not again present himself for official recog-nition until after the new Government of Nicaragus shall have been installed.

THE NEBRASKA DELEGATE.

St Louis, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.
The Board of Canvassers, which met at Omaha City, Nebraska, on the 5th inst., decided on the election of a delegate to Congress. After denying the authority to investigate the illegal returns or to correct the frauds of certain Mormon Precincts, the Board gave Mr. Ferguson a certificate of election over Mr. Charman by 40 votes. Mr. Chapman will contest the

SUSPENSION OF CHARLES H. MILLS & Co. Boston, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857. The extensive dry goods establishment of Charles H Mile & Co. suspended this afternoon. Their liabilities are said to be heavy.

Mesers. E. D. Bridgham & Co., commission and flour merchants in this city, failed yesterday.

GOVERNOR KING AT TROY.

GOVERNOR KING AT TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 17, 1837.

Gov. King and Staff vasited the Fair of the Recardlast Agricultural Society at Lansingburgh. He was received in Troy by Mejor General Wool and the Citizers' Corps, who accompanied him to the Fair grounds. He listened to the address of the Rev. Dr. Beman, and returned in the afternoon to the city, where he is the guest of D. T. Vail, e-q.

LARGE FIRE AT ST LOUIS.

St. Louis Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

Yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in Elevents.

near Market street, and, before the flames could be made and the set of the block was destroyed. near Market street, and, before the flames could be subdued, every building on the block was destroyed, including the corpenter shop of Hugh Raub; the sods manufactory of Cairn, Bicck & Co.; the wagen and bincksmith shops of Joseph Worden, and asveral other buildings and tenements. The extensive lumber yerds of Wm. Morrison and Wright & Co., containing between two and three million feet of Immber, were also destroyed. Mr. Morrison's less is \$60,000; insurance only \$5,000. Wright & Co.'s loss is \$40,000; insurance \$13,000. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000. The amount of the insurance has not yet be su ascertained, but it will doubtless prove small.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1857.
The steamship Alabams arrived here from New-York on Wednesday afternoon. She experienced very beavy weather on the voyage. In the gale she picked on, off Hatterns, the schooner ida, of Philadelphia, bearing W. N. W. from Winnington for New York, APL a cargo of aqual spring.